

10/538746

WO 2004/056485

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PCT/SE2003/001953

1 JC17 Rec'd PCT/PTO 14 JUN 2005

HOLDER AND METHOD FOR COOLING OR HEATING SAMPLES

The present invention concerns a holder for a microtitreplate or for an array of separate test tubes and
5 a method for cooling or heating samples contained in the wells of a microtitreplate or an array of separate test tubes.

Background

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In order to speed up chemical testing procedures there is an increasing demand for making manifold analyses in parallel. In typical cases such parallel analyses are performed in an array of separate test tubes or in
15 different wells of a single unit called a microtitre plate.

A problem with such an approach arises during incubation, that is, when the samples are heated or cooled to desired
20 reaction temperatures, which use to be referred to as "well-to-well uniformity". The problem is to expose the separate tubes or wells uniformly for the heating and cooling medium, often a gas or a liquid and to obtain homogeneous temperature within this medium.

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The major source of poor thermal uniformity is the temperature gradients commonly established from the edges to the center of the tube array or the microtitre plate. Such gradients are more severe if the tubes or wells are
30 obstacles for the flow of the medium, which often is the case.

WO 2004/056485

PCT/SE2003/001953

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Summary of the invention

5 The present invention aims to alleviate the above problems. The solution is provided by means of a holder according to claim 1 and a method according to claim 6.

10 An advantage with this is that the cooling or heating gas or liquid is spread evenly around each well providing a uniform heating or cooling of each sample in the microtitreplate or test tubes of the array.

15 The holder and method according to the present invention are especially advantageous when centrifuging microtitreplates or arrays of separate test tubes, for example, in a thermocycling device.

20 Tests have shown that systematic differences in temperature in the sample when using know technique to cool or heat samples in a microtitreplate or in an array of separate test tubes have been eliminated when using the present invention. Any small remaining differences are random instead of systematic.

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Short description of the drawings

30 The present invention will now be described by means of exemplifying embodiments in connection with the sketch drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 illustrates in a plan view a holder according to an embodiment of the present invention.

WO 2004/056485

PCT/SE2003/001953

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Fig. 2 illustrates in a cross sectional side view the holder according to Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 illustrates in a cross sectional side view a holder according to an embodiment of the present invention with a microtitreplate arranged therein.

Fig. 4 illustrates in a plan view a detail of the holder with a microtitreplate arranged therein according to Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 illustrates in a cross sectional view an embodiment of a recess.

Fig. 6 illustrates in a cross sectional view another embodiment of a recess.

Detailed description of preferred embodiments

A holder according to the present invention comprises a first panel 1, which preferably is substantially flat and for example made of a polymer material. The first panel 1 is provided with a number of recesses 2 adapted for receiving a well 3 of a microtitreplate 12 or a separate test tube. Preferably the number of recesses 2 corresponds to the number of wells 3 in a microtitreplate 12, for example 96.

The recesses 2 may be through holes as illustrated in Figs. 1-4 or dents or funnels as illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6, respectively, having a hole in the bottom for gas or liquid to flow therethrough. Preferably the recesses 2

WO 2004/056485

PCT/SE2003/001953

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may have a shape of a circle, but may instead have shapes of an ellipse, square, rectangle or an octagon for example (not shown).

- 5 The first panel 1 has preferably a rectangular shape substantially corresponding to a microtitreplate 12. Along three of the edges 4 of the first panel 1 a side wall 5 is provided, which together with a second panel 7 forms an inner space 8 in the holder. The fourth edge 9 comprises
10 an inlet opening 10 for cooling or heating gas or liquid.

The second panel 7 is preferably in the form of a lid, which is releasable attached, so that a microtitreplate 12 or separate test tubes may be inserted into the holder and
15 the holder is closed by means of said lid 7 and thus forming the inner space 8, see Fig 2. The lid 7 may be positioned so as to cover all the inlets of the wells 3 or be formed by a microtitreplate 12 itself as illustrated in Fig. 3.

20 The inlet opening 10 may extend along the whole side 9 of the first panel 10 or comprise several subopenings or extend along a part of the side 9 or be adapted in a suitable way for the specific use.

25 When cooling or heating the samples contained in the wells 3 cold or hot gas or liquid is made to flow into the inlet 10 of the holder so that the gas or liquid will flow around the upper portions of the wells 3 and fill the
30 inner space 8. See arrows in Fig. 3.

The gas or liquid will then flow from the inner space 8 via gaps 6 between the recesses 2 and the wells 3 and further along the outside of the wells 3, thereby cooling

WO 2004/056485

PCT/SE2003/001953

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or heating the samples inside the wells (3) in a homogeneous way.

5 In order to make sure that a gap 6 is provided between the recess 2 and the well 3, the edge may be provided with one or more protrusions 13, see Figs. 2 and 4, protruding into the middle of the recess 2 or protruding from the inner side of the first panel 1, i.e. the side facing the microtitreplate 12 when it is arranged in the holder.

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In case of the recesses 2 having a shape of a ellipse, for example, the protrusions may be missed out since the wells 3 would come into contact with the recesses 2 at two points of the elongated sides of the ellipse but there
15 would still be a gap 6 around the rest of the circumference of the well 3.

Due to this or these protrusions 13 the microtitreplate 12 or the separate test tubes arranged in an array are
20 prevented from reaching too close to the first side panel 1 so that the wells 3 would fill the whole recesses 2 and thus preventing the cooling or heating gas or liquid from flowing through the gap 6 along the outside of the wells 3.

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In front of a first row of wells 3 of a microtitreplate 12 or an array of test tubes, seen in the flow direction, one or more baffles 11 may be arranged in order to spread the gas or liquid more evenly in the inner space 8 so that the
30 first row will not be "hit" by all of the gas or liquid. See Fig. 2.